

gally. ——— Gold value of the legal-tender silver

One of the best positive signs for Republican success in the election this year is the thoroughly amicable character of the discussion of Presidential candidates which is springing up now and which is reflected in our columns from day to day. There is an old theory among a certain class of professional politicians that quarrels in a party keep its blood moving, and put it in condition for a vigorous fight against the enemy. The Republican party is at peace with itself now, but that does not mean that it is ready to be at peace with the Democratic party. There is no sign of indifference to the publican principles or to the necessity of keeping the Government in good hands to be seen in the good-natured, tolerant, easy-going talk over candidates now fairly beginning. We hear no bitter denunciations of one candidate by the friends of another. We hear no angry declarations that A can't have the support of B, or that C's nomination will cause an immediate revolt of the friends of D. The right of every Republican to his own preferences is freely recognized and nobody proposes to get mad about it. There is less slangswinging and abuse than we remember to have seen in any recent Presidential year. The newspaper and leading men are calmly discussing Arthur Logan and others, who are understood to be

It does not wish to see his administration close in financial panic and public disgrace. He cannot impart to a Democratic Congress intelligence enough or patriotism enough to avert the evils that unwise legislation involves. But he can refuse to have the Government made bankrupt during his term of office by any act of his Secretary of the Treasury.

The simple and obvious way to stop mischief is to load the gold reserve in the Treasury steadily increase it. No law compels the Executive to call bonds or to buy bonds, at a time when the public faith requires an increase of the gold reserve. At present, the surplus revenue is about \$100,000,000 yearly, let us say. Of this, about \$30,000,000 yearly must be wasted in the purchase of useless silver. But that waste will not be fatal, if the Treasury will take care to retain gold enough to meet all its obligations. It can add to its gold reserve any part of the \$70,000,000 remaining surplus in a year. This would remove all danger of a demand for gold, for it would make the Treasury able to pay gold to all who want it, no matter how much silver might accumulate. There will be no alarm, if the Treasury uses its power to strengthen its gold reserve. The alarm begins only when weak or ignorant officials assume in acts or words that the Treasury is presently going to be unable to pay gold, and forced to pay silver.

Of this there is not the least danger at present,

In Washington they have been looking over as a great curiosity the book in the office of the Secretary of the Senate in which the record has been kept for ninety years of the compensation paid to Senators. It is noticed as a fact of historical interest that in the days when the earlier Bayards were in the Senate the pay of Senators was deducted when they were absent. Another fact of historical interest, which does not seem to attract much attention in Washington, is that the laws now existing are violated every time a Senator or Member draws pay for a day on which he has been absent, unless the sickness of himself or of some member of his family was the cause. The Secretary of the Senate and the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House pay as little attention to this law as if it were not on the statute-book. There is another thing which says that if any member or delegate withdraws from his seat and does not return before the close of the session, he shall lose not only his pay for the days he is absent, but a sum equal to the mileage which would have been allowed him for returning home. General McCook has sent the old book, it seems, to the Government Printer's to be rebound. If he proposes to start a new book, he might make the startling innovation of enforcing the law about absences. We are not sure, however, that it would increase his popularity with the Senators.

The alleged offer of Russia to promise not to go beyond Moreau can hardly be regarded by England as

tion and became its president. He resigned this position and went to Manitoba, where he became interested with Mr. Leitch in the project of furthering the Canada Pacific, the most northern of all the transcontinental routes. Each owns a million-dollar residence in the city of their adoption.

Commenting on a rumor that the Hon. Levi P. Morgan was to be recalled to fill a Cabinet position, *Malton's Messenger* (Paris) said recently: "We sincerely hope the report may not be confirmed. . . His services as American Minister to France have been invaluable, not only in securing the adoption of important treaties promoting the interests of the two Nations, but in the development of a social influence of which every American may be proud. His house has been the centre of a most genial and generous hospitality, and in every good work of charity the American Minister has been the devoted friend and supporter. As the generous and devoted friend of the poor, he has been indefatigable in procuring forward the building of the new church. As one of the patrons of the British and American schools, he has been not generous in his support. As the Honorary President of the American Relief Society, he has been most active and munificent. In the long list of distinguished men who have filled the eminent position of American Minister to France, there is not one who has been more faithful and devoted to National interests or social duties than Mr. Morgan. His countrymen in France are

appeared at the place, it was absolutely dark at 3 o'clock
 that I had to go home my way. For two nights they have
 not fired, The father and mother slept on a straw
 mat on the floor, under one quilt only. Two children
 slept on lounge. They have no other earthly possessions
 of a stove and two chairs. They are a decent, clean,
 intelligent Scotchman, is worn out with worry and
 ill. The husband, a bricklayer, cannot get work
 because he is not a union man.
 I secured temporary assistance within a stone throw
 from business firms. Will not some reader of *THE
 HERALD* go and see what I have seen and act ac-
 cordingly?
 NEW YORK, FEB. 23, 1884.

TILDEN TO THE FRONT.

THE CONVENTION TO PROPOSE, AND AWAIT HIS
 CHOY RESPONSE.

Interview with Charles A. Dana in New-York Herald.

"Do you oppose Tilden's nomination, and, if
 so, why?"
 "No, I do not oppose it. I have never opposed it. I
 have said that he would not take it, but it is surprising
 how the people in all parts of the country are moving
 upon the old ticket. Tilden has been much strength-
 ened by the rejection of the tariff. Everybody feels
 that if Tilden should be nominated, the tariff business
 would be pushed by some one who has a nomination into the obscurity
 that it deserves at the hands of the tariff reformers.
 I think nothing seems to me more probable than that
 the Democratic Convention will nominate Mr. Tilden
 and Mr. Tilden will not run any further."